

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

and the ferocity of the tiger, while every living heart on board was throbbing with anxiety for safety, they were suddenly called upon to render the last, and most solemn rites known to our existence. No time then to stop in mid-ocean, while words that conigned "dead to dust," "ashes to ashes," went up in presence of the grim destroyer, but still dashing onwards through the waves—a short and hurried service—a heavy splash—and a body sank to its eternal resting-place in the broad ocean's bosom, while all that was dear to it in life sped from it on life ways like the dream from the

LAUNCH OF TWO STEAMERS.—Yesterday there were launched from the building yard of Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., two splendid steam ships, which are intended for the Nassau and Wilmington trade. The vessels, which are exactly of a similar size, were both launched from the same slip. The first of the vessels launched was christened the Owl. She is 770 tons burthen, 230 feet long, and 26 feet in breadth. Her lines are exceedingly fine, and she has been constructed

with a special regard to fast sailing properties. The vessel went beautifully off the stocks, and was immediately followed by the Bat, her exact sister ship. The Owl was taken into Messrs. Laird's Graving Dock, at Birkenhead, where she will receive her engines and fittings. The Bat was towed into the Great Dock, where her engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Watts & Co., of London, will be placed on board.

A whole of four, nearly white-bellied, red-tailed terns on the stocks, four of them being a pair of adult "seemers," for which Messrs. Watts & Co., of London, are constructing the eggshells. One of the ships ready for launching is a very fine vessel of about 1,600 tons burthen, built upon Mr. Jordan's original plan of iron frames work, with wooden plating, in every respect similar to the celebrated Tubal Cain. We also understand that the large ship of between 3,000 and 4,500 tons burthen, intended for the Australian trade, the keel of which was laid a few weeks ago, will at

ones be protected with. This vessel, which is upwards of 400 feet in length, is the largest merchant ship ever constructed on the banks of the Mersey.

Liverpool Journal of Commerce, June 12d.

AMAZONS IN BATTLE—A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA—DEFEAT OF THE KING OF DAMMEY'S TROOPS BY THE EGHS.

The English papers received by the Asia contain accounts of a sanguinary battle in Africa between the troops of the King of Damme, and the tribes of the

Egbas. The Dahomian Amazons fought bravely, but the Egbas won the victory. It is related in the description of the fight that the King of Dahomy marched in person, on the 15th of March, at the head of ten thousand troops (male and female) and on the 16th he attacked the Egbas in their fortified town of Abbeokuta—a place of two hundred thousand inhabitants. The King had three brass field six-pounder pieces, bearing the inscription upon the breech of "Mexico, 1815"—He advanced till within fifty yards of the wall of Abbeokuta, then suddenly withdrew his force, extended

In the advancing columns were Amazons who fought bravely and desperately. Many of these ladies climbed the wall, which is more than fifteen feet high; but, so soon as they reached the top, the Egbas dashed them over and slew them. One Amazon, who had one of her hands cut off in her efforts to clamber over the wall, discharged her musket with the other hand and

ent an Egha. Sue received a severe blow from a sabre, and fell backwards into the trench. The Dahomians were utterly defeated. They lost upwards of one thousand in killed, and the number of prisoners is said to exceed two thousand. The Dahomians took in two directions. In front of the division which took this to fight was the doughty king himself. The Egha pursued both divisions, and slaughtered the fugitives without mercy and without a pause. Seeing the discomfiture of the king, the inhabitants of the neighbouring crowns turned out and joined heartily in the general

"Some of the desperate Amazons rushed to the wall (on the part defended by the Christian converts and the people of Ijean) with ferocious intention, plunging into the trench and endeavoring to scale the wall, others attempting to enter the town by the gateway above the wall; they were shot down in the trench or cut down in their mad attempt to scale the wall. Some

Am-2008 gave the defenders a little ammunition, for when in the trench they threw large stones over the wall on the Eghas, and scattered away about six miles from the hands of the Eghas in the act of fling; by an equal determination on the part of the Eghas they were killed. No fewer than seventy-two dead Dahomians were counted afterwards from the trench at this point. On the Own side of the wall there were six conscious Amzons actually planted their banners along the walls, but were instantly cut down, their heads and hands stuck on poles and exhibited over the wall with

COTTON AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR LINT.—Dr. Noth, of Mobile, recommends cotton as a substitute for lint, in hospitals, for the following reasons:

1. Its abundance; cheapness, and general dissemination.
2. Its value in padding splints, where there are fractures to be treated.
3. Cotton has always been used as a soothing dress.

4. I have used for twenty years on dressing stump wounds of all kinds, including gun shot, cut and lacerated, indiscriminately, and could never see any difference, where both articles were good.

5. Baggrate, Surgeon to the King of Belgium, has written a volume on the advantages of cotton dressings, and other surgeons in Europe recommend it.

6. Under the name of *patent* lint, surgeons have been using for many years, a kind of flannel cotton flannel.

which is nothing but cotton; and the paper is too, therefore, fully sanctioned its use.

When I was Medical Director of the Free Hospital at Corinth, I had the hospitals freely supplied with cotton; and after the battle of Shiloh, it was again plentifully substituted for lin, and answered all the requirements.

With the exception of Dr. Stone, of New Orleans, I believe I have done more operative surgery during the last thirty years, than any man South of the Potomac; and my experience is too extensive, to my own mind at least, as to the value of cotton. I do not regret

to say that I would prefer reality with its limitations to the example for general use as a dressing if I could get it in abundance, but the cotton was so good and the color so delicious to keep our ladies with a surplus of material in the cupboard. Most of the first sent to the army is very coarse, and far inferior to good cotton.

There are certain ideas which are set on the world which cannot be eradicated; such as the belief in reformlessness, putting irritating emotions into the ears to make them beat; beat up the wool on a reward to make them shine and so. So is the world.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS—The steamer Glenfield Captain Ferguson, will leave Chicago's Mill wharf West end of Third street, at about 1 o'clock this morning, with the fifty United States prisoners now held by it, to be exchanged for the Confederate prisoners sent to Morris' Island. The exchange will take place near the center buoy in the harbor, outside of Fort Sumner.

Major Jas. W. Laff, of General's staff, is here, and is appointed to act on the part of the General's staff. A Major General's salute will be fired by Fort Rely on the return of the steamer with our flag.

Charleston Courier, 24.

MARRIED.

It was done, on the 21st, by Rev. A. Paul, pastor of St. James M. E. Church, to Messrs. JAMES S. FORDMAN and ELIZABETH FORDMAN.

DEAD.

in Onslow county, on the 21st of July, 1881. JOANNA
daughter of Y. J. and Sarah Bowen, aged 9 months and
7 days.

